

Section 8: Financing Criminal Justice In Washington

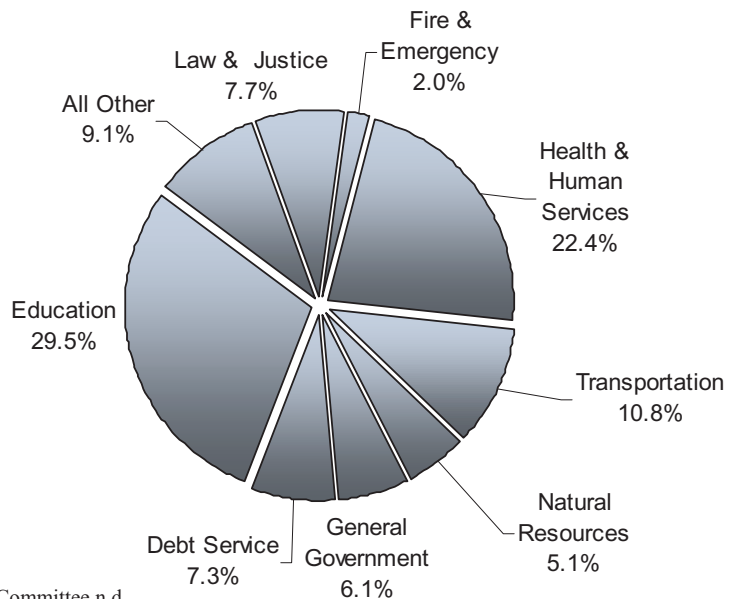
Financing Criminal Justice In Washington

2001 Snapshot

Washington's state, municipal and county governments spent close to three billion dollars on law and justice during 2001 — 7.7 percent of total statewide government expenditures.⁴⁰ As a whole, law and justice spending by Washington's governments (excluding civil legal costs) were equal to roughly one-quarter of state and local spending on education, one-third of health and human services costs, or two-thirds of government investments in transportation (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).⁴¹

FIGURE 8-1
State & Local Expenditures⁴²: Total All Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law & Justice	\$ 2,808.2
Fire & Emergency	\$ 734.7
Health & Human Services	\$ 8,200.7
Transportation	\$ 3,942.0
Natural Resources	\$ 1,874.8
General Government	\$ 2,240.6
Debt Service	\$ 2,654.1
Education	\$ 10,798.4
All Other	\$ 3,327.8
Total Expenditures	\$ 36,581.2



*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

City, county and state governments share roughly equally in shouldering 2001 non-federal public spending⁴³ for Washington's criminal justice system (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

⁴⁰ In Washington State during 1999, 7.8 percent of combined state and local expenditures were for law and justice purposes; nationally that same year, 7.7 cents of every dollar spent by state and local governments across the US went toward justice activities (police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal services) (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2002 1, 4). Caution must be used in comparing the two figures, however, as federal and Washington State governments may define "justice activities" somewhat differently.

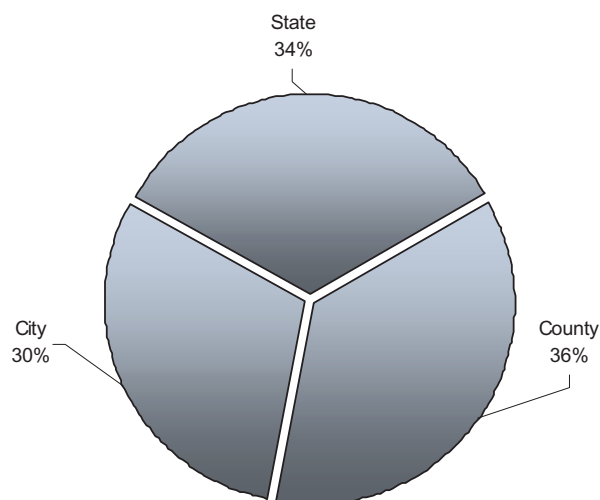
⁴¹ Data for state, county, and city expenditures related to law and justice, annually from 1991 through 2001, and expenditure trends during this decade, can be found at LEAP's Local Government Finance Study website, http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_default.asp (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

⁴² "Local Government" totals include counties and cities; and school, port, and transit districts. Not included are other special purpose districts such as fire, water, and library districts. Please note that data does not show criminal justice expenditures by school districts, ports, or transit districts over the 1991-2001 study period; for this reason, these entities are not included in many of this section's tables and charts.

⁴³ That is, expenditures by state and local governments; these may include funds which originate at the federal level but are administered at state or local.

FIGURE 8-2
State & Local Expenditures, By Entity: Law & Justice
Total All Funds for 2001

By Entity for 2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
County	\$1,022.2
City	\$843.6
Transit*	\$0.0
Port*	\$0.0
School District*	\$0.0
State	\$942.3
Federal*	\$0.0
Total Expenditures	\$2,808.2



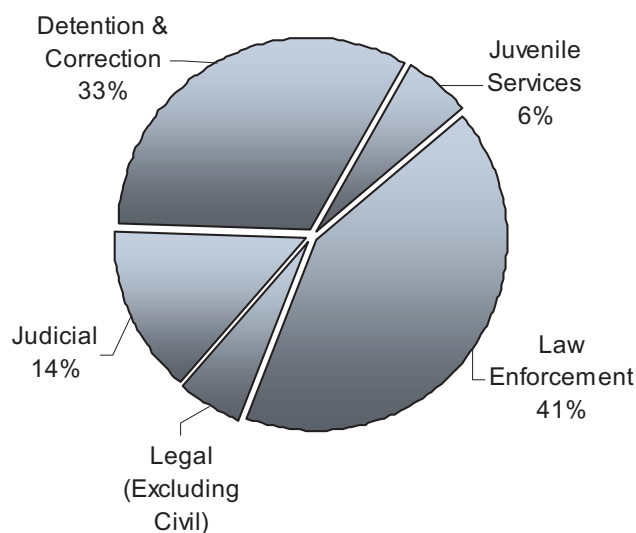
*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Data sources used by the Local Government Finance Study (LGFS) classify law and justice outlays into law enforcement, legal (criminal legal spending only; spending on civil legal services is excluded), judicial, detention and corrections, juvenile services, and other.⁴⁴ As shown in Figure 8-3, law enforcement and detention/corrections are the two largest expenses.

FIGURE 8-3
State & Local Expenditures, By Expenditure Category: Law & Justice
Total All Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$1,166.4
Legal (Excluding Civil)	\$158.2
Judicial	\$390.3
Detention & Correction	\$916.9
Juvenile Services	\$153.4
Other Law & Justice*	\$23.0
Total Expenditures	\$2,808.2



*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

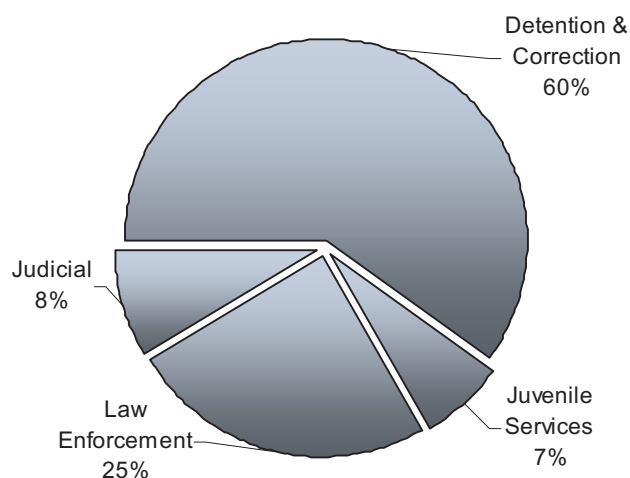
Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

At the state level, prisons are the most expensive part of the system. At the county level, expenses are more or less equally divided between law enforcement, jails, and the judicial system. And at the municipal level, the most expensive component of the justice system is the police force.

⁴⁴ More information about the LGFS data sources can be accessed at http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_AboutData.asp (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.). Appendix E of this report lists the Budget, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) codes included in each category, as provided to us by the Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee, sponsors of the Local Government Finance Study. More information about the LGFS data sources can be accessed at http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_AboutData.asp (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

FIGURE 8-4
Adjusted State Expenditures – Law & Justice
Operating All Funds for 2001⁴⁵

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$213.8
Legal (Excluding Civil)*	\$9.1
Judicial	\$72.9
Detention & Correction	\$517.0
Juvenile Services	\$58.2
Other Law & Justice*	\$0.0
Total Expenditures	\$871.1

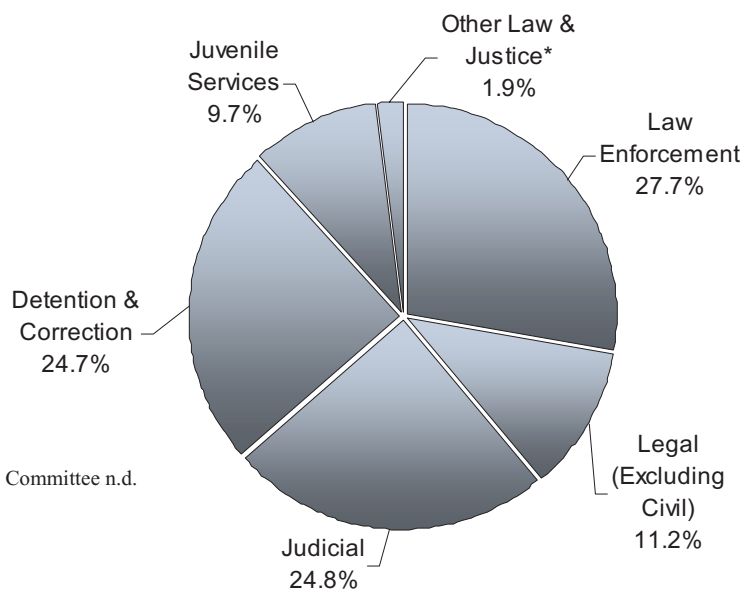


*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

FIGURE 8-5
County Expenditures – Law & Justice
Operating All Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$269.2
Legal (Excluding Civil)	\$108.9
Judicial	\$241.2
Detention & Correction	\$239.8
Juvenile Services	\$93.9
Other Law & Justice	\$18.0
Total Expenditures	\$971.0



*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

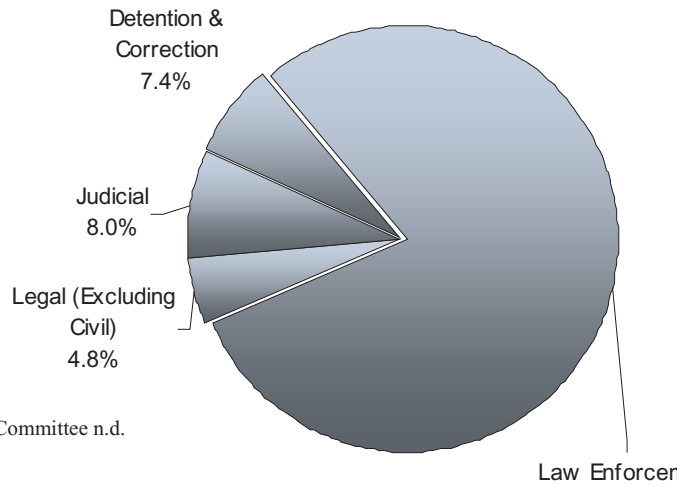
⁴⁵ “Adjusted” data has been worked with; to eliminate the double counting that occurs in accounting systems when one government entity transfers funds to another. For more information about adjustments made to the data used here, see the “About the Data” section of the Local Government Finance Study website, at http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_AboutData.asp (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

FIGURE 8-6
City Expenditures – Law & Justice
Operating All Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$652.0
Legal (Excluding Civil)	\$39.5
Judicial	\$65.0
Detention & Correction	\$60.4
Juvenile Services*	-\$0.2
Other Law & Justice*	\$5.5
Total Expenditures	\$822.1

*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.



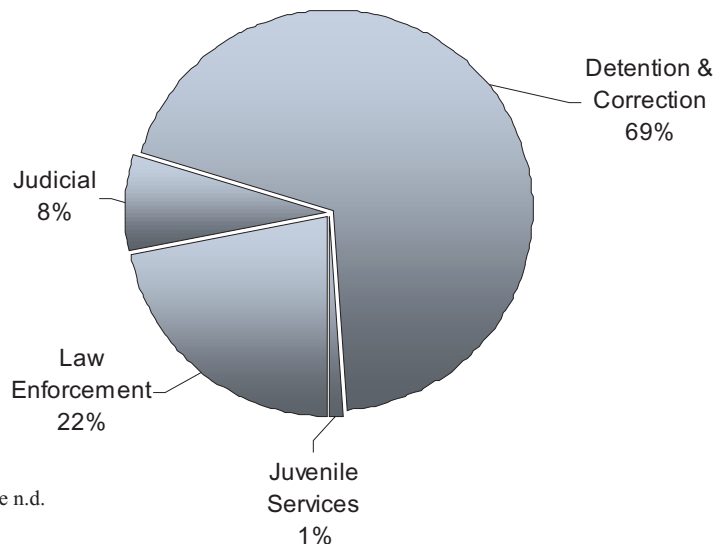
Capital expenditures⁴⁶ -- that is, spending on building or renovating facilities -- made up about 5 percent of Washington's law and justice spending in 2001. Jail and prison projects generated more than two-thirds (69.2 percent) of these costs (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.). As of November 2002, 11 of Washington's 39 counties reported construction or renovation projects underway for criminal justice facilities, a figure that does not include state or city projects (Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2002).

FIGURE 8-7
State & Local Expenditures by Expenditure Category–Law & Justice
Capital All Funds for 2001 (Dollars in Millions)

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$31.4
Legal (Excluding Civil)*	\$0.7
Judicial	\$11.2
Detention & Correction	\$99.7
Juvenile Services	\$1.5
Other Law & Justice*	-\$0.5
Total Expenditures	\$144.0

*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.



More than two billion dollars (85.7 percent) of Washington's \$2.8 billion law and justice expenditure total came from state, county and municipal general funds. Other funds contributed another \$265 million.⁴⁷ At the state level, the

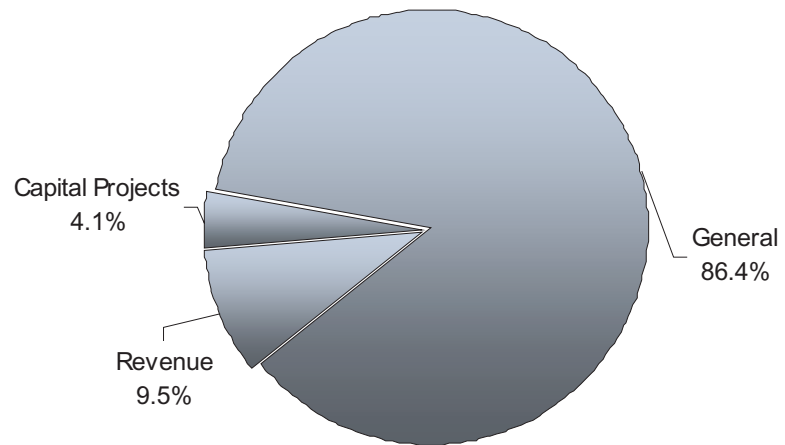
⁴⁶Capital outlay generally goes to the acquisition, construction, or renovation of fixed assets such as land and buildings.

⁴⁷ The Association of Washington Cities budgeting handbook provides this explanation: "resources that are not dedicated by state law or their nature to unique activities [are allocated] to the general fund" (2002 36). General funds account for, or keep record of, all financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds. Special revenue funds account for monies from specific revenue sources, which are dedicated to particular purposes. Washington's Motor Vehicle Fund, with revenues generated from vehicle fuel taxes, vehicle licenses, and federal transportation agencies, and which accounts for highway activities of the

major funds supporting criminal justice activities – the State General Fund, Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA), Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement Account (VRDE) and State Patrol Highway Account – receive monies from taxes, licenses, permits, fees and charges, and federal grants-in-aid.⁴⁸ Property and sales and use taxes are usually the largest revenue sources for Washington’s city and county general funds (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

FIGURE 8-8
State & Local Expenditures, By Type of Fund: Law & Justice
Total All Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
General	\$2,408.3
Revenue	\$265.1
Debt Service*	\$0.0
Capital Projects	\$114.0
Enterprise*	\$20.7
Total Expenditures	\$2,808.2



*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies.

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Twenty-one state agencies, boards, and commissions receive funding for activities and functions related to criminal justice. (See Appendix F for a list of agencies and associated activities.) Information about specific state criminal justice programs including program descriptions, associated annual Full Time Equivalent employees (FTEs), and funding can be found at the Washington State Office of Financial Management Agency Activity Inventory webpage, at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget/activity/activity.htm> (Washington State Office of Financial Management, n.d. b).

In 1999, the most recent year for which comparison information is available, Washington ranked 22nd among all states in law and justice spending by state and local governments, at an estimated \$418 per capita. The national average was \$442 (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2002 5). Approximately 11 percent of Washington’s state and local government employees worked in the justice system; the national average was 12.8 percent (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2002 7).

Expenditure Trends

According to Washington’s Office of Financial Management (OFM), State economic, demographic, and social trends are related to one another and, in turn, affect government policies on spending and taxation. A strong economy, for example, attracts more people to the state, which in turn, boosts state tax collections. At the same time, however, increases in population also put additional pressure on areas of state responsibility such as, public schools, prisons, and social services. Social developments, such as crime rates and the incidence of teenage pregnancies, also contribute to demands on public resources (Washington State Office of Financial Management 2003 c).

OFM identifies two criminal justice costs as the principal drivers of spending at the state level: the number of inmates in state prisons, and the number of youth in juvenile rehabilitation institutions.⁴⁹ Both of these populations are expected to continue to rise during the next three decades.

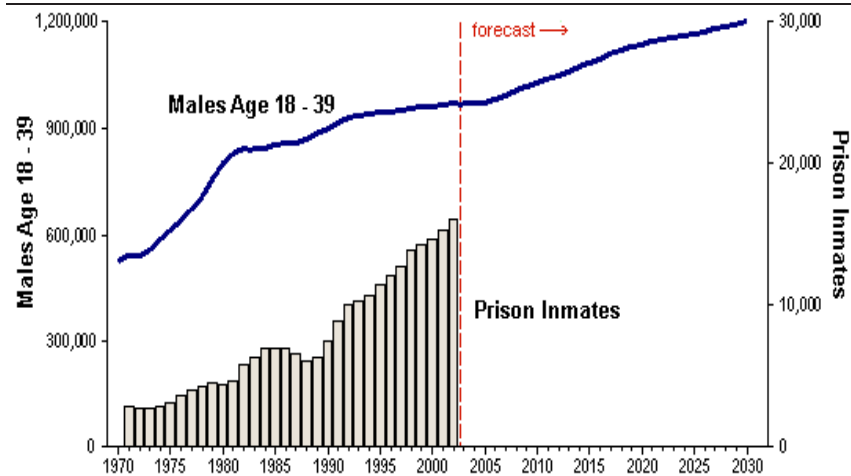
Washington State Patrol (among other state government operations), is an example of a special revenue fund at the state level (Washington State Office of Financial Management n.d. a).

⁴⁸ See Appendix D of this report for a more comprehensive list of state accounts supporting specific Washington State criminal justice activities. Washington’s Fund Reference Manual, which provides information about specific funds, is on-line as part of the Office of Financial Management website, at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/fund/maintoc.htm> (Washington State Office of Financial Management n.d. a).

⁴⁹ Additional cost drivers identified by OFM are: State Government FTEs Compared to Population, K-12 Enrollment, Public Higher Education Enrollment, Income Assistance (AFDC/TANF) Caseloads, State-Supported Child Care, State-Supported Nursing Home Caseload, Medical Assistance Caseload (2003 c).

FIGURE 8-9
Prison Inmate Population
Compared to Age 18 – 39 Male Population

Prison Inmate Population	
Year	Inmate
2002	16,006
2001	15,306
2000	14,721
1999	14,558
1998	13,859
1997	12,748
1996	12,127
1995	11,444
1994	10,662
1993	10,375
1992	9,989
1991	8,842
1990	7,446

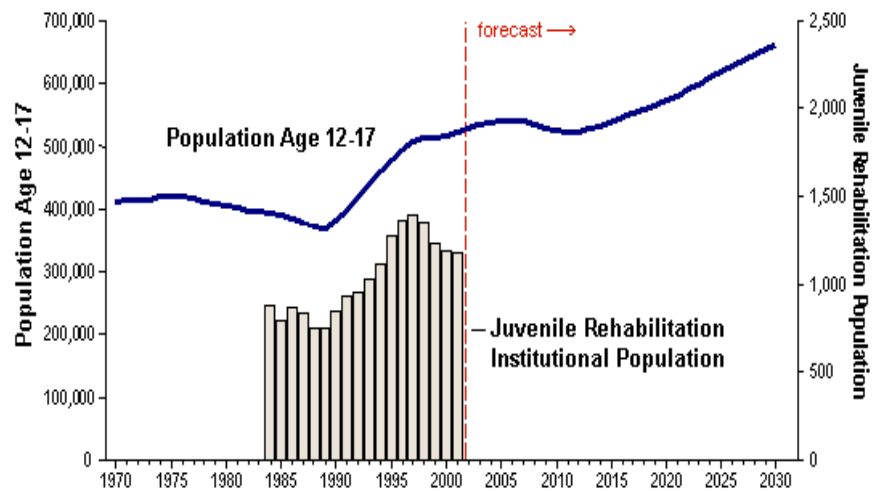


- From 1970 through 1988, the prison inmate population closely tracked the population group most susceptible to incarceration -- males age 18-39.
- The Sentencing Reform Act stabilized and lowered the prison caseload in the mid- to late 1980s, while new policies, including an emphasis on drug crimes beginning in the late 1980s had a dramatic impact on the size of the prison population.
- **Data Sources:**
Office of Financial Management
Caseload Forecast Council

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management 2003e

JRA Inmate Population	
Year	Inmate
2001	1,179
2000	1,194
1999	1,231
1998	1,351
1997	1,390
1996	1,361
1995	1,269
1994	1,113
1993	1,030
1992	946
1991	930
1990	848

FIGURE 8-10
Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population
Compared to Age 12 – 17 Population

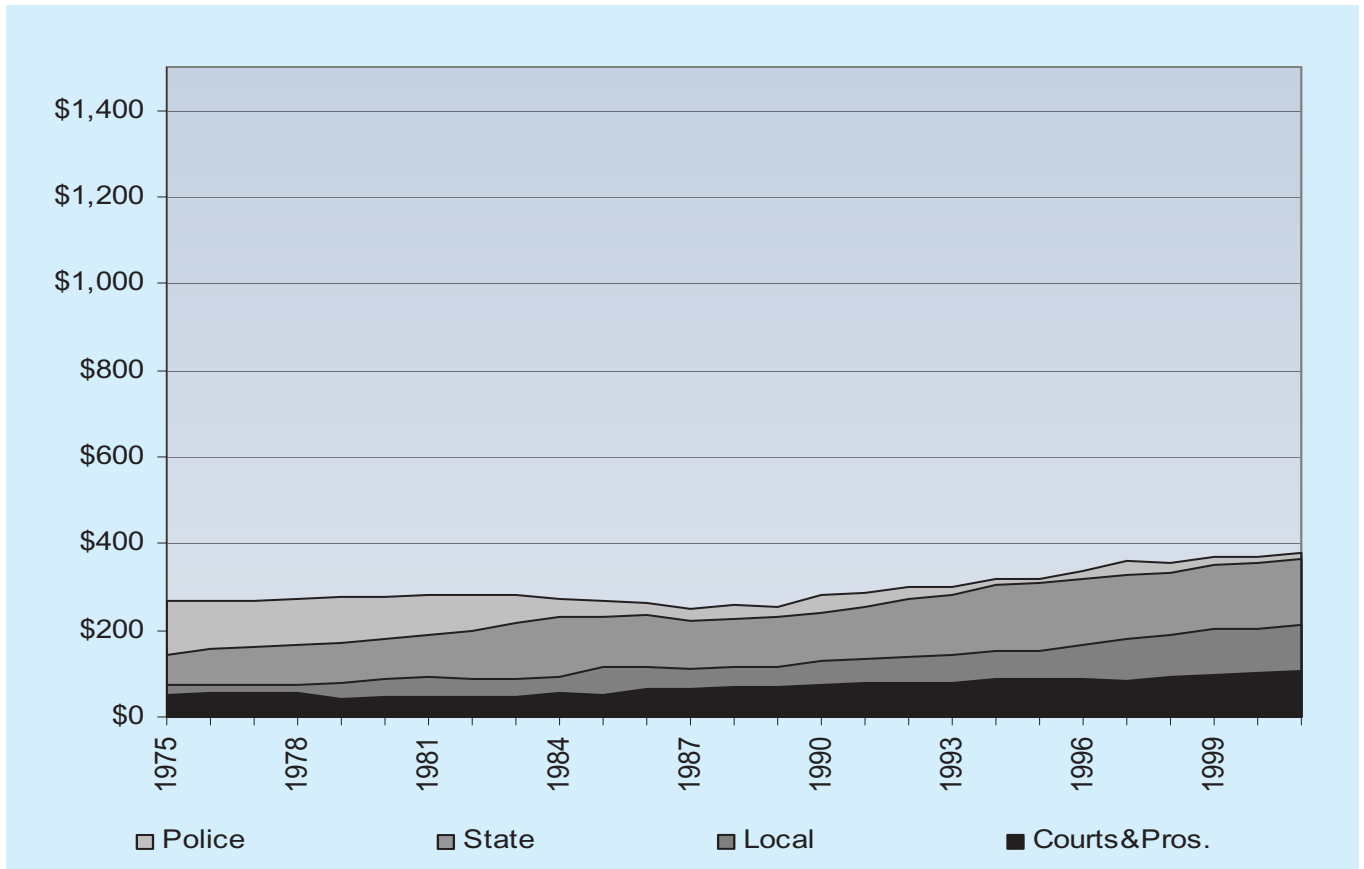


Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management 2003d

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy reports an inflation-adjusted doubling in taxpayer cost of the criminal justice system in Washington between 1975 and 2001. Analysts attribute this increase to policy changes that call for locking up more offenders (especially drug offenders) and requiring longer sentences (2003 4). Figure 8-11 below depicts per household increases in costs for police services, criminal prosecutors and courts, and local and state jails and prisons⁵⁰ respectively, as part of the overall rise in cost.

⁵⁰ Correctional facilities, local community supervision, and juvenile detention and rehabilitation.

FIGURE 8-11
Per Household Taxpayer Cost of Washington's Criminal Justice System:
1975 – 2001 (in 2001 dollars)



Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy 2003

Although dollar amounts of city, county and state spending on law and justice have risen significantly, the law and justice *proportion of total government spending* remained roughly the same between 1991 and 2001.

TABLE 8-1
State & Local Expenditures
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	1,488.4	1,697.1	1,763.3	1,830.0	1,986.5	2,160.3	2,315.1	2,394.8	2,577.2	2,669.7	2,808.2
Totals Expenditures:	19,299.5	20,878.4	22,668.1	24,178.8	25,706.6	26,706.8	29,054.5	30,746.2	33,183.3	33,910.4	36,581.2

TABLE 8-2
Percent of Total Expenditures

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	7.7%	8.1%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	8.1%	8.0%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Similarly, the size of *each entity's proportion of total spending* on law and justice has held roughly steady, as can be seen in the tables below. (*Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.*)

TABLE 8-3
Law and Justice Expenditures by Entity:
Annual Average Change from 1991 to 2001
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Entity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
County	502.0	543.4	572.5	652.0	695.8	800.0	820.9	852.3	890.8	943.3	1,022.2
City	442.4	465.9	499.3	536.3	580.2	628.2	684.4	739.2	782.1	803.0	843.6
State	544.0	687.8	691.5	641.6	710.5	732.1	809.8	803.3	904.3	923.4	942.3
Totals:	1,488.4	1,697.1	1,763.3	1,830.0	1,986.5	2,160.3	2,315.1	2,394.8	2,577.2	2,669.7	2,808.2

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

TABLE 8-4
Percent of Law & Justice Total Expenditures

Entity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
County	33.7%	32.0%	32.5%	35.6%	35.0%	37.0%	35.5%	35.6%	34.6%	35.3%	36.4%
City	29.7%	27.5%	28.3%	29.3%	29.2%	29.1%	29.6%	30.9%	30.3%	30.1%	30.0%
State	36.5%	40.5%	39.2%	35.1%	35.8%	33.9%	35.0%	33.5%	35.1%	34.6%	33.6%
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

TABLE 8-5
Annual Average Change
Category Annual Average
Change 1991-
2001

County	7.4%
City	6.7%
Transit	---
Port	---
School District	---
State	6.0%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Although costs continue to increase each year, the *proportion* of the state's expenditures directed toward law and justice activities was at a ten-year low in 2001. Law and justice percentages of city and county expenditures changed very little during the previous decade.

TABLE 8-6
City Expenditures
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	442.4	465.9	499.3	536.3	580.2	628.2	684.4	739.2	782.1	803.0	843.6

TABLE 8-7
Percent of Total Expenditures

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	11.6%	11.5%	11.9%	11.5%	12.1%	12.2%	13.0%	12.5%	11.3%	13.2%	12.1%

TABLE 8-8
County Expenditures
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	502.0	543.4	572.5	652.0	695.8	800.0	820.9	852.3	890.8	943.3	1,022.2

TABLE 8-9
Percent of Total Expenditures

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	25.3%	25.1%	25.2%	21.2%	21.8%	22.7%	21.9%	22.2%	22.2%	22.1%	23.0%

TABLE 8-10
Adjusted State Expenditures
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	544.0	687.8	691.5	641.6	710.5	732.1	809.8	803.3	904.3	923.4	942.3

TABLE 8-11
Percent of Total Expenditures

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Law & Justice	6.4%	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Traditionally, law and justice activities have been supported from general funds; about 95 percent of city, 87 percent of county and 75 percent of state law and justice dollars come from this source. The proportions have fluctuated slightly, but hold roughly steady over a ten-year period.

TABLE 8-12
City Expenditures – Law & Justice
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	425.5	451.4	480.4	518.2	553.1	602.5	656.3	697.3	739.1	761.0	807.8

TABLE 8-13
Percent of Law & Justice Total Expenditures

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	96.2%	96.9%	96.2%	96.6%	95.3%	95.9%	95.9%	94.3%	94.5%	94.8%	95.7%

TABLE 8-14
County Expenditures – Law & Justice
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	448.9	488.3	508.8	568.4	590.8	642.3	681.6	716.8	777.3	838.4	895.2

TABLE 8-15
Percent of Law & Justice Total Expenditures

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	89.4%	89.9%	88.9%	87.2%	84.9%	80.3%	83.0%	84.1%	87.3%	88.9%	87.6%

TABLE 8-16
Adjusted State Expenditures – Law & Justice
Total Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	394.9	426.8	410.9	461.9	519.6	557.8	583.8	607.1	644.1	663.9	705.3

TABLE 8-17
Percent of Law & Justice Total Expenditures

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	72.6%	62.1%	59.4%	72.0%	73.1%	76.2%	72.1%	75.6%	71.2%	71.9%	74.9%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

General funds are by definition, those that are not specifically obligated for special purposes, but this does not mean they can be spent solely at policy-makers' discretion. Current state laws mandate most of the expenditures paid for out of the state general fund. For example, Washington's Constitution directs the legislature to fund "basic education." Public schools therefore receive about 43 percent of the general fund budget. Statutes also mandate certain levels of medical assistance, prison, and debt service spending. Altogether, state legislators and the Governor can determine how roughly one-quarter of state general fund dollars will be spent without passing new legislation.

State general fund revenues fluctuate for several reasons. Policy changes can divert monies from general funds to dedicated accounts. Voters may pass initiatives that limit taxes or spending. Changes in the economy and in residents' spending patterns can also increase or decrease general fund totals. When state residents and businesses

make purchasing decisions, they affect the amount of money in the general fund and, therefore, the number of dollars available for law and justice.

At the city and county level, the justice system is the expenditure area most dependent on local general funds (Senate Ways and Means Committee 2001 12). As can be seen below, in 2001 the proportion of local government general fund dollars (the source of most law and justice spending) to total revenue was at a ten year low, indicating unusual restriction in funds policy-makers could use to meet a variety of needs. At the state level, the proportion remained generally what it had been since 1992.

TABLE 8-18
City Revenues
All Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	1,225.4	1,340.4	1,464.2	1,585.3	1,585.0	1,723.8	1,878.8	2,001.6	2,170.4	2,285.9	2,397.8

TABLE 8-19
Percent of Total Revenues

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	33.1%	34.2%	36.1%	35.8%	33.3%	34.5%	35.3%	33.6%	32.0%	35.8%	30.9%

TABLE 8-20
County Revenues
All Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	820.3	854.2	887.4	971.5	1,029.8	1,096.9	1,167.5	1,261.2	1,337.0	1,414.7	1,458.1

TABLE 8-21
Percent of Total Revenues

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	40.3%	39.9%	33.3%	32.5%	32.5%	30.4%	28.1%	30.3%	30.4%	32.6%	29.6%

TABLE 8-22
Adjusted State Revenues
All Funds (Dollars in Millions)

Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	-3,535.3	6,013.4	6,200.5	6,913.4	7,424.0	7,418.9	7,966.1	8,682.5	9,080.2	9,729.2	10,039.4

TABLE 8-23
Percent of Total Revenues

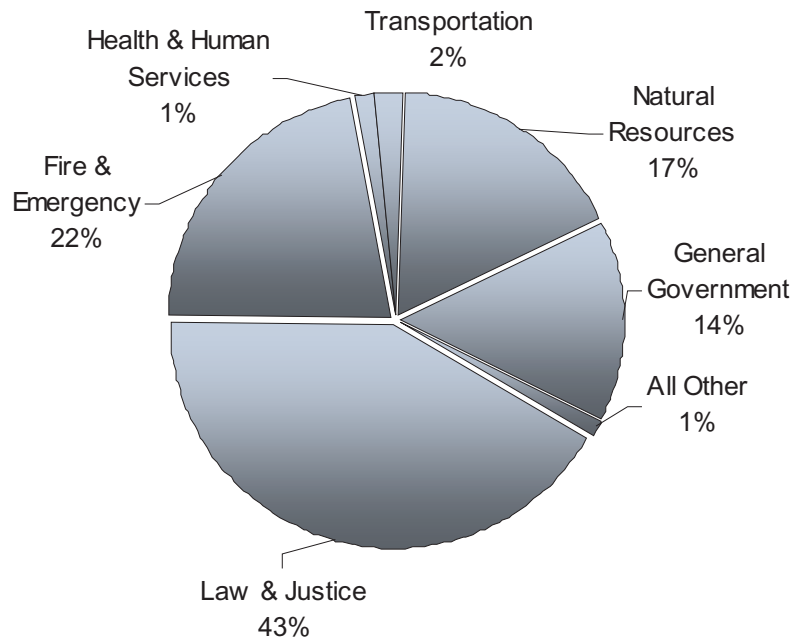
Fund	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
General	93.1%	62.8%	61.0%	61.8%	62.1%	61.8%	61.2%	63.0%	63.2%	63.5%	62.1%

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

There are many demands on general fund dollars. Law and Justice remain the largest single expenditure category from city and county general funds.

FIGURE 8-12
City Expenditures
Total General Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law & Justice	\$807.8
Fire & Emergency	\$416.6
Health & Human Services	\$26.7
Transportation	\$42.8
Natural Resources	\$332.8
General Government	\$280.1
Debt Service*	\$12.4
Education*	\$0.0
All Other	\$20.5
Total Expenditures	\$1,939.8

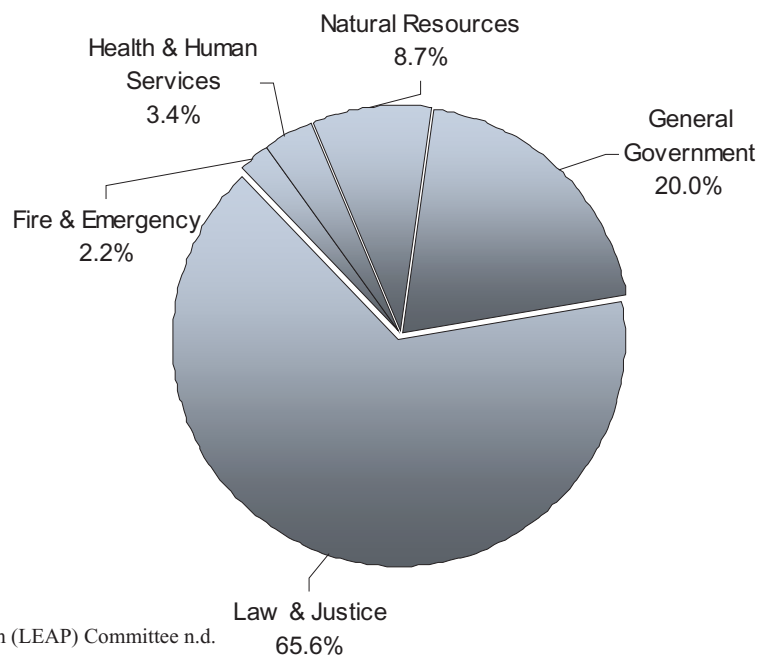


*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

FIGURE 8-13
County Expenditures
Total General Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law & Justice	\$895.2
Fire & Emergency	\$30.8
Health & Human Services	\$46.2
Transportation*	-\$2.0
Natural Resources	\$119.0
General Government	\$273.0
Debt Service*	\$8.6
Education	\$0.0
All Other*	\$1.1
Total Expenditures	\$1,372.0

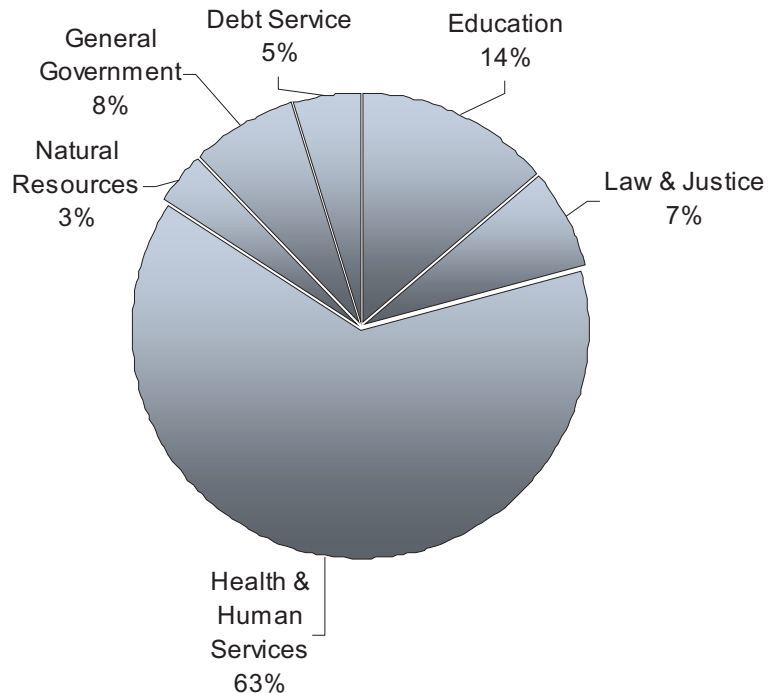


*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies

Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

FIGURE 8-14
Adjusted State Expenditures
Total General Funds for 2001

2001 (Dollars in Millions)	
Law & Justice	\$705.3
Fire & Emergency*	\$101.2
Health & Human Services	\$6,369.0
Transportation*	\$13.5
Natural Resources	\$343.8
General Government	\$768.3
Debt Service	\$455.9
Education	\$1,410.6
All Other*	\$58.1
Total Expenditures	\$10,225.8



*Negative and small amounts are not shown in pies
Source: Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.

Federal Funding of Criminal Justice Activities in Washington

Two sources document federal funding for criminal justice in Washington. These sources describe funds awarded to state government agencies, and specific U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) grants to some local agencies and Native American tribes. (This report does not include spending by the federal government for agencies such as the FBI.)

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, from the state's Single Audit Report, recounts data provided by state agencies about federal dollars spent during a specific fiscal year. Several Washington governmental entities receive federal funds for criminal justice purposes ranging from residential substance abuse treatment for state prisoners, to enhanced court responses, to adoption and foster care. DOJ distributes the bulk of federal criminal justice money awarded to Washington State and local governments (Washington State Office of Financial Management 2003b).^{51 52}

DOJ provides more detailed data about DOJ funding in Washington on its web site. Figure 8-15 shows the range and amounts of DOJ funding during FY 2002, by categories based on DOJ-defined core functions.⁵³ Washington received the majority of its DOJ funds specifically for law enforcement purposes. These awards totaled more than \$44.2 million, and are dedicated to purposes such as, hiring and training police officers, training first responders, and

⁵¹ We have not provided fiscal amounts from the Schedule in this report. The 2002 version of the Schedule is available on-line at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/audit/02/11schexpall.pdf> (Washington State Office of Financial Management 2003b).

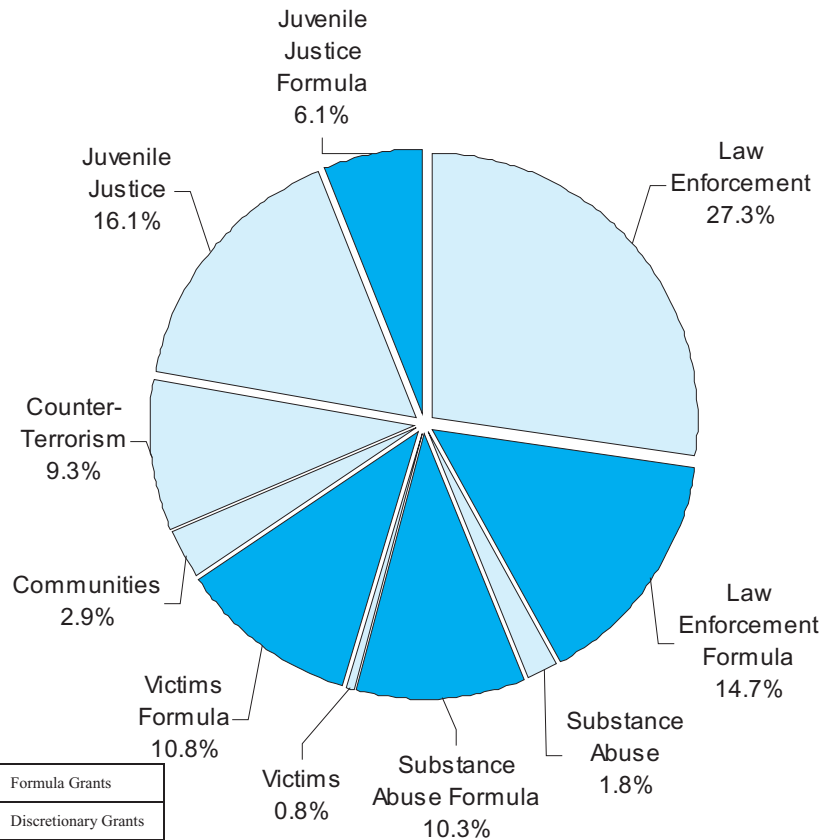
⁵² The Local Government Finance Study (LGFS) website provides amounts of DOJ funding, by year from 1991 to 2001, to cities, counties and Washington State governments; and Washington's transit, port, and school districts. We did not include this information here because the data could not be examined to determine how much of the money was awarded for criminal justice purposes specifically. To access this information on-line, at the LGFS website http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_default.asp, click on "Revenue Sources," "Revenue by Source Category," and then "Federal Distributions" (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.). Information regarding the elimination of double counting between levels of government can be found in the "About the Data" section of the website, at http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_AboutData.asp (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee n.d.).

⁵³ The website also details grants to localities, in separate lists organized by city name, and by core function. Information provided includes federal program name, amount of award, and the grant number. This information can be accessed at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map/wa.htm> (Office of Justice Programs n.d.).

providing resources for community policing (Office of Justice Programs 2003).

FIGURE 8-15
US Department of Justice FY 2002 Awards to Washington
By DOJ Core Function – Total: \$105.2

2001	
(Dollars in Millions)	
Law Enforcement	\$28.7
Law Enforcement Formula	\$15.5
Substance Abuse	\$1.9
Substance Abuse Formula	\$10.8
Victims	\$0.8
Victims Formula	\$11.4
Communities	\$3.0
Counter-Terrorism	\$9.8
Juvenile Justice	\$16.9
Juvenile Justice Formula	\$6.4
Total Expenditures	\$10,225.8



Source: Office of Justice Program's n.d.

Juvenile delinquency prevention and programs such as youth mentoring and reducing gang violence made up the next largest federal funding category, at \$23.31 million. Of this amount, \$12.61 million supported drug interdiction and enforcement, and prevention and drug treatment programs, including drug courts.⁵⁴ Most of the funding in the victims category (\$12.21 million) was earmarked to provide compensation and assistance for crime victims, and to combat domestic violence and sexual assault (Office of Justice Programs 2003).

⁵⁴ A 16-year overview of in-state allocations of federal Byrne Memorial Grant funding awarded to Washington State appears in Appendix D. Byrne funds appear under the substance abuse category in DOJ's listing, and are allocated by a statewide committee of criminal justice professionals in accord with the grant's purpose areas.

Sources Cited

Association of Washington Cities and Washington Finance Officers Association. 2002. Budgeting for Cities and Towns in Washington State: A Handbook for Policymakers, Chief Appointed Officials and Others Involved in the Budget Making Process. Olympia, WA. [Online] Available: <http://www.awcnet.org/documents/budgetingworkbook02.pdf>. Accessed August 28, 2003.

Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee, Washington State Legislature. n.d. Local Government Finance Study, 2001 Update. [Online] Available: http://leap-apps.leg.wa.gov/lgfs/exec_default.asp. Accessed: August 20, 2003.

Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee. Washington State Legislature. 2003. "Budget, Accounting, And Reporting System (Bars) Codes in Each Law and Justice Category, Local Government Finance Study." Personal communication from Lori Bame.

Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington. 1999. A Revenue Guide for Washington Cities and Towns. Seattle, Washington. [Online] Available: <http://www.mrsc.org/Publications/revguide.pdf>. Accessed: August 28, 2003.

Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington. 2001. A Revenue Guide for Washington Counties. Seattle, WA. [Online] Available: <http://www.mrsc.org/Publications/textcntyrev.aspx>. Accessed: August 28, 2003.

Senate Ways & Means Committee, Washington State Legislature. 2001. A Citizen's Guide To Local Government Finance in Washington State. Olympia, Washington. [Online] Available: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/senate/scs/wm/publications/2001/cglgf.pdf>. Accessed: August 22, 2003.

US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1999." (NCJ 191746). [Online] Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jeeus99.pdf>. Accessed: March 7, 2003.

US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. n.d. Washington FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grants. [Online] <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map/wa.htm>

US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. 2003. "Washington Received More Than \$105 Million From Justice Department Last Year." Press release. [Online] Available: <http://www.usnewswire.com/OJP/docs/Washington.htm>. Accessed: July 24, 2003.

Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. Public Works Board. 2002. "Capital Projects for Criminal Justice Facilities." Unpublished survey.

Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. Safe and Drug-Free Communities Unit. 2003. "Bryne Grant Historical Funding: Program Allocations by Year." Unpublished document. Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Institute for Public Policy 2003. "The Criminal Justice System in Washington State" Document No. 03-01-1202. [Online] Available: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/crime/pdf/SentReport2002.pdf>. Accessed: July 24, 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. n.d. a. Fund Reference Manual. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/fund/maintoc.htm>. Accessed: July 24, 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management, n.d. b. Agency Activity Inventory System. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget/activity/activity.htm>. Accessed: August 20, 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. 2002. State of Washington Activity Summary by Agency. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget/activity/allinv.pdf>. Accessed: July 23 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. 2003a. State of Washington Activity Summary by Agency. (Dated March 20 2003). Unpublished document.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. 2003b. State of Washington Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards (Federal Programs Not Clustered). [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/audit/02/11schexpall.pdf>. Accessed: July 23 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. Washington Trends. March 26, 2003c. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/trends/index.htm>. Accessed: August 28, 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. Washington Trends: Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population. March 26, 2003d. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/trends/htm/fig466.htm>. Accessed: August 28, 2003.

Washington State Office of Financial Management. Washington Trends: Prison Inmate Population. March 26, 2003e. [Online] Available: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/trends/htm/fig456.htm>. Accessed: August 28, 2003